



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Pleading—Equity Amendment.—*Wolverton et al. v. George H. Taylor et al.*, 42 N. E. Rep., 49 (Ill.). This was a suit which had been pending for eight years, and been twice appealed. The Appellate Court sustained the trial court in its refusal to amend the bill at the plaintiff's request, so as to add a new complainant, holding that while such amendment might properly have been allowed in view of the long continuance of litigation, the refusal was no error.

Pleading—Overruling Demurrer—Effect.—*Cummings et al. v. Daugherty*, 18 So. Rep., 657 (Miss.). In an action to recover usurious interest, the defendant demurred, assigning three causes of demurrer, of which the first was overruled and the second and third sustained with leave to defendant to plead to the modified declaration. It was held that a demurrer must be sustained or overruled in its entirety, and the declaration of the plaintiff thus stood unanswered.

WILLS.

Nuncupative Will—Validity—Reduction to Writing.—*Bellamy v. Peelor*, 23 S. E. Rep., 387 (Ga.). In testing the validity of an alleged nuncupative will, if the evidence shows that the maker had time and opportunity to reduce it to writing but failed to do so, the will is invalid.

Wills—Attestation Clause—Berberet v. Berberet, et al., 33 S. W. Rep., 61 (Missouri). The plaintiff asked that a will be set aside as not properly executed because it contained no attestation clause. The court held that if the will was signed by the testatrix in the presence of two witnesses, who subscribed their names in her presence, it was sufficiently evident in what capacity they had signed.

Wills—Construction—Byrne et al. v. Weller et al., 33 S. W. Rep., 421 (Ark.). Where a testator gave his wife a life estate in all of his property and then after certain bequests gave the remainder of the land to his wife to dispose of as she might choose at her death, it was held that by virtue of the last clause, the wife held a fee in the residue of the land.

Wills—Revocation—Presumption.—*Boyle v. Boyle et al.*, 42 N. E. Rep., 140 (Ill.). This was a petition for the revocation of letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Boyle, deceased, brother of both parties to the action, and for the probate of an